

CONGRESSIONAL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.
SENATE.

Mr. Badger gave notice that on Monday next he would propose the repeal of so much of the 30th section of the law to establish judicial courts of the U. S. as authorizes the taking of deposits without notice.

The bill from Mr. Seward of the com. on Commerce, admitting the Russian built ship *Aina*, to register under the name of St. Andrews was passed.

This being private bill day, Mr. Mallory's bill from committee on Naval Affairs was taken up and passed.

This bill proposes to place on a reserved list, out of line of promotion, and upon leave of absence-pay, those captains, commanders, and lieutenants who are incapable of service.

This reserved list pays the officers as follows: On leave, captains \$1,800; commanders \$1,500; lieutenants \$750, passed midshipmen 600; in sea service, navy yard and other duty: captains \$2,800; commanders 1,900; lieutenants 1,500; passed midshipmen 850.

A bill for the relief of the private armed brig Gen. Armstrong was taken up.

Mr. Benjamin spoke at length and opposed the bill.

The bill was debated by Benjamin, Seward and Clayton and adjourned until adjournment.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—The House passed a bill for the relief of Belden & Company, remitting duties on goods confiscated in Mexico.

The House went into committee on private bills and 36 were favorably reported to the House, but not finally acted on, there being no quorum.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

HOUSE.

The House took up and passed the thirty-six private bills considered yesterday in committee.

The House then went into com. of the whole on the private calendar.

The first bill on the list being that extending Col's patent for the improvement of fire arms for 7 years, a motion was made to lay the same aside, on which a lengthy discussion arose with reference to the charges of bribery at the last session to secure its passage, and the report of the com. appointed to investigate these charges.

The committee refused to lay aside the bill—yes 29, nays not counted.

The discussion on the testimony before the committee was continued until adjournment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

SENATE.

Mr. Stuart presented a joint resolution from the legislature of Michigan, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives to use their best exertions to procure the passage of an act prohibiting the introduction or existence of slavery in any territory, especially Kansas and Nebraska, and to introduce without delay a bill for the latter purpose; and to procure the immediate repeal of the act of 1850, known as the fugitive law.

Mr. Cass said when some years ago, the legislature of Michigan instructed her delegates in Congress to vote for the Wilmot proviso, he said he should resign when called upon to act. The legislature repealed these instructions; therefore he did not resign.

He said he should neither follow these instructions nor resign, and proceeded to state his reasons.

Mr. Stuart said that sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. When the proper time came he should be prepared to act, until then it was unnecessary to trouble the Senate with any remarks on the subject.

Other memorials were also presented.

Mr. Broadhead's bounty land bill was again taken up.

The House resolutions were adopted by a vote of 125 against 42.

The eight last, was not apart for the consideration of bills of a public character, reported and to be reported from the com. on Judiciary; and Tuesday the 15th, for the consideration of public bills from the com. on Naval Affairs.

Bounty Land Bill passed after being variously amended.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Wille sought to introduce a series of anti-Know Nothing resolutions, but two-thirds refused voting on that subject.

He said he wanted the vote to be regarded as a test question—104 against 78.

The remainder of the day was spent in considering the report of the select committee on Col's patent case, heretofore made; several witnesses refusing to appear and testify.

Mr. Fletcher, on the part of the committee introduced two resolutions. One to expel Wm. B. Chase from the Hall, he having violated the rules, which prohibits any interested in pending claims from occupying a seat as a reporter on the floor, and the other requiring the Speaker to issue his warrant to the sergeant-at-arms for the arrest of said Chase, to be held in custody till further orders from the House, for refusing to appear to answer questions of the select committee.

After debate the first resolution was adopted, and the second laid on the table.

Adjourned.

WHAT'S COMING.—A writer in the *Statesman*, who calls himself "A Progressive Democrat," has been laying down what he calls a "Platform for the Ohio Democracy." His sixth article reads as follows:

"As to slavery, in the language of the Democratic revolution of '48, we will use all legal and honorable means to limit and finally eradicate the evil, therefore, no more slave States."

Judge Paulding said the resolutions of '48 on the subject of slavery were drawn with the view of seeing how much could be said without meaning anything. But here, in this new platform for the Slave Democracy, we have the rankest kind of Free-soilism, and the *Statesman* says of this "Progressive Democrat" "he is an able, thinking, honest man; and now for the first time in his life occupies a prominent position which will give practical effect to his disinterested efforts in behalf of political progress."

True, the *Statesman* puts in a disclaimer to "some important particulars" of this new creed, but specifies nothing—reserving the right to make selections according to circumstances. It is willing to receive the benefit of the Free-soil article, and claims it, under the general endorsement. We shall next expect to see the *Statesman* endorsing the creed of the Know Nothings.

[State Journal.]

THE BELMONT CHRONICLE.

"Eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of man."

Thursday Morning, Feb. 1, 1855.

"The Laborer is Worthy of his Hire."

Most emphatically is the above true in every avocation of life. From the President in his executive mansion to the travelling tinker, or the pedlar who hawks his wares about the streets, every man who labors is deserving of some recompense for his labor. The hod carrier toils with his weary load up, up the ladder, and for his hard day's work, work that strains every nerve, and calls in play every muscle—he receives probably \$1.50 per day. The day-laborer upon our highway toils steadily, for 12 long hours in the broiling sun or in the chilling blast, "rain or shine," he toils on for the sum of 75 cents or may be \$1.00 per day. The industrial mechanic works at his bench or anvil for the sum of \$1.50 per day. Upon these sums the majority of them support families, and support them comfortably, and some of even luxuriously. They constitute our best class of citizens. Generally honest, and industrious, they are reliable in almost any station they are called upon to fill. Again, our professional fellow citizens—the doctors, the clergy, and the lawyers, each and every one entitled to fair compensation for their services. Generally speaking they are a useful class, doing good to all—disinterested members of either profession are the exception and not the rule. The Farmer plows his ground, sows his grain, and with a firm reliance on that Providence who "doeth all things well" awaits the due course of nature for his recompense. It comes, and his labor has met its due reward.

But there are a class of men who are not entitled to the hire they ask. True, there are several such classes, but we do not refer now to any common loafers, we allude to members of Congress. They may be said to be (servants though they undoubtedly are) "hard taskmasters, reaping where they have not sown." For a long time their pay has been eight dollars per day—forty cents per mile for travel—the enjoyment of the franking privilege—and about \$1200 worth of books, &c. Common persons would suppose that this would be enough to satisfy the desires of any reasonable man, but the people have yet to learn that Congressmen, like poor Oliver Twist in the story, around their masters, the dear people, by crying for more. A bill is now pending in the Senate, raising the pay of members of Congress to \$12 per day. Think of it ye men who toil day after day for a week or may be two weeks for the same sum! Here are a set of men demanding \$12 per day for their labor, and yet they do not work six hours a day. Now we must say, that, under the present circumstances, we are most decidedly opposed to such advance. The present Congress have not been busy in doing good. Not a single act of theirs has tended directly to the spread of civilization or republicanism—nothing they have done has reflected honor on the country. On the contrary, they have squandered our time and money on useless things—they have done many things they ought not to have done, and left undone many things they ought to have done—they have spread the area of human slavery—made our legislative halls a slave mart for traffic in human flesh—covered our flag with shame—relaxed protection to the people of the North West in their clearest rights—yet, for all this, eight dollars a day is too little! It is too much, infinitely too much, under the present state of affairs. Men must not expect, when they come to serve the people in any public capacity that they are to acquire wealth in that service. Mr. Badger need not judge the people of the North by the dough-face specimens he sees in the present Congress. They are free—free to speak, and think, and walk about upon God's green earth wherever they please to go, and know no earthly master, and fear no tyrant's lash. Mr. Badger need not expect to eat his bread in the sweat of their brows, for he cannot do it. It may be the custom where he came from, but it is peculiar to that section, and he cannot engrain his peculiar notions on the body mechanic of the North.

This subject of raising the wages of Congressmen is one of serious import. Congressmen for the office are stormy enough now, and we dread to think what they would be in case the pay was increased fifty per cent. If any change is made in this matter we think that the franking privilege—which is a grand swindle on the people—should be abolished, and the postal system itself support itself. We may allude to this subject again.

OUR LUXURIES.

The following items are a portion of the importations of 1854—the total imports of the year being \$122,000,000.

Clothes	\$5,935,524
Gold	14,300,722
Liquors	6,280,674
Wines	5,656,642
Tobacco	1,906,364
Tea	20,265,304
Total	\$51,731,837

And yet we complain of hard times. Spend nearly 20,000,000 for foreign liquors and tobacco annually, articles that never did any one a particle of good, and that add not one penny to our national wealth, yet we complain that the times are so hard that we can't get along! Times are not as hard as they will be, for the reason that nothing is done in the right way yet to remedy them. If our people would discontinue some of the luxuries they might possibly find a greater surplus in the exchequer than at present.

Bear in mind, however, the twenty millions for rum and tobacco entices only the imported articles, the domestic articles consumed

by our people will amount to four times that amount.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The January number of *Blackwood's Magazine* is before us. Its contents are:—The conduct of the war, Civilization; The Census, Education; Zulu; a romance, Part II; Rural economy of Great Britain and Ireland; Mr. Thrift and his novels; Peace & Patriotism; The story of the campaign—written in a tent in the Crimea. Now is a very good time to subscribe for the reprints of Leonard Scott & Co. The four reviews and *Blackwood* are only \$10. Either one \$3 a year. Any two of them \$5. 4 copies for \$20. The postage on the four reviews to any part of the Union is 80 cents a year, viz: 14 cents for each Review; and 21 cents for *Blackwood*.

We are indebted to the Editors for the January No. of the *Genius of the West*, published at Cincinnati, and edited by Coates, Kinney, and Wm. T. Coggeshall. It is a spicy monthly containing 32 pages of reading matter from the pens of Western authors. We see no reason why a magazine cannot be supported in the Great West as well as in the Eastern cities, and here we have an opportunity of patronizing a home literature, and judging from the present number, a solid and useful literature.

Terms \$1 per annum.

Messrs. Padcock & Mansfield of Cincinnati have purchased Jno. L. Dye's *Bank Mirror*, and it is now published by them under the name of *United States Bank Mirror*. Terms: Semi-monthly \$2.00; Monthly \$1.50. Every man of business should take a reliable *Detector*, which we believe this to be.

The *Templar's Magazine* for February is promptly received. This publication is devoted to the interests of the Temple of Honor, and by the members of that order should be liberally supported. It has a corps of talented contributors, whose articles make it an interesting publication. Terms \$1.00 per annum. J. Wadsworth, Editor & Publisher, Cincinnati, O.

The *Ohio Journal of Education* for February is "out" in good time. For teachers this is an invaluable publication. The present number contains the proceedings of the State Teacher's Institute, and the proceedings of the Convention of School Examiners.

We are pleased to hear from our friend Dr. Wills, *DeHass* once more. He makes his appearance as the editor of the *American*, at Staunton, Va. The Doctor "pitches in" to the American Reform movement with great vigor.

The *Bee* is the title of a neat little paper issued by the scholars in the District schools at Bridgeport. It contains contributions from the pupils, and forms a very useful appendage to the school. It is a monthly periodical, containing selections from the *Daily & Weekly* newspapers of the Bridgeport District School, Edited by W. W. Robinson & H. G. Aldrick. Printed by E. Tothardine Aldrick. We will be happy to exchange with the *Bee*, and herewith proffer our best wishes.

The Double Baby at Lancaster.

We stated a few days since, that a strange case of malformation had occurred at Lancaster in this State, and promised a more full description of the curious production, which we hoped to gain at the hands of some of our medical friends. As they, however, from some cause or other, do not incline to do it, we have put several of them under cross-examination, and intend to embody in our own language what we have learned. Our friend Prof. N. T. Marshall, of the Medical College of Ohio, and perhaps others of the city, have seen the prodigy, which is, without doubt, one of the most remarkable freaks of nature known to science, or recorded in history. The February number of the *Western Lancet*, published in this city, will contain, as we are informed, a full scientific description of the wonder.

From the lower extremity of the breast bone—where the junction of the two bodies takes place—upwards, there are the upper parts of two perfect and well-developed infants—two heads, two pairs of arms, two chests, two stomachs, two hearts, two pairs of lungs, and two livers. From the same point downwards, the blending of the two systems into one becomes more and more intimate, until it seems almost perfect and complete.

The intestines, and all the lower organs, are in common with common termini, and the legs made up of the right leg of one and the left leg of the other are a pair, standing in the proper position relative to each other and to the organs in their vicinity.

In the rear, however, the union is less perfect, there being two well-developed spines, each terminating in a separate coccygus; and, what is peculiarly strange, the two inner legs, dislocated at the hip joints, are thrown backwards and upwards, and joined together, are found passing under the true skin of the back of the body upon the right, the feet being extricated and standing up heel to heel, nearly in its place.

The child is a female, with apparently a perfect sexual organization. The bodies do not exactly face each other, but are more nearly face to face than side to side. One is apparently somewhat more robust than the other, and it is evident that in many of the characteristics of their constitutions they are different. As one is capable of suffering while the other is unconscious of pain, it follows that their nervous systems are several, from which it is, we suppose, to be inferred that in case they should survive, each will possess a character and individuality of its own.

This strange phenomenon is the offspring of respectable parents at Lancaster. Although delicate at birth, it is thought the chances are in favor of its surviving. The case is in the hands of Dr. Borsari, one of the oldest physicians of the State, whose skill in its treatment is spoken of in terms of high commendation.—*Cin. Com.*

From the San Francisco Herald.

Gold Exports during the Year.

The following table gives the amount of Gold manifested, as exported during 1854:

Total.	Destination U. S.
January \$3,355,524 05	\$2,993,225 80
February 2,137,395 69	1,913,735 18
March 4,403,184 95	3,902,915 95
April 3,562,039 20	3,277,206 83
May 5,932,653 45	5,568,561 82
June 4,291,765 36	3,984,330 19
July 3,550,778 90	2,787,892 35
August 5,919,368 93	5,445,528 38
September 3,863,447 85	3,593,639 24
October 4,506,659 87	3,948,837 49
November 4,957,386 39	4,407,781 62
December 2,649,621 42	1,766,447 05

Total \$49,619,721 85 \$45,590,301 30

It will be observed that the shipments of Gold, taken by the steamers leaving on the 1st of the month, are credited to the preceding month, because always manifested at the Custom-House on the day before the departure of the steamer. Hence it is that the shipment for December appears as small; for the treasure which will be taken by the steamer of Jan. 1, 1855, would, if known, properly belong to the month of December, 1854.—To obviate this difficulty, and show the actual export during the year, we restore the shipment by the steamers that left Jan. 1, 1854, not included in the above, amounting to \$1,886,311, which, added to the total exhibited above, will raise the grand total of exports of Gold during the year to \$50,506,132, and to the Atlantic States to \$45,476,612.30. The total exports of Gold for the year 1853, were \$54,906,956, or \$3,400,824 more than those of the present year. The following comparison of our shipments during the past four years, will be found valuable as well as interesting.

Gold exported in 1851,	\$31,492,000
Gold exported in 1852,	45,779,000
Gold exported in 1853,	54,906,956
Gold exported in 1854,	51,506,132
Total,	\$183,684,098

JOHN MITCHELL AND THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

—The *New York Citizen*, of the 20th inst., the paper established in New York by Mr. Mitchell, says in reference to his reception in Cincinnati:

It was to be expected, that in the focus of Know Nothingism where its great National Council was lately held, John Mitchell should meet with opposition; and the Know Nothings are right in opposing him, for in him they have found a man who has got something in him—a man who has done more to expose the hollow humbug of the Anti-American secret "Order" than any other writer in the United States.

This, doubtless, will be gratifying to those members of the City Council who voted him a public reception. Mr. Mitchell ought to be the last man to oppose any class of citizens who seek to infuse American principles into American politics. When in Ireland, the labor of his life was to infuse Irish principles into Irish politics. So intense was his dislike to foreign influence that he advocated civil war, to rid his country of what he called English policy and English rule. One of the great complaints of himself and friends against the English Government, was the appointment of Mr. Campbell, a Scotchman, to an Irish judgeship. They considered it a direct insult to the whole Irish nation, that a Scotchman should be made a Judge in Ireland. Mr. Campbell was a man of ability, and a Liberal, and is now, we believe, a British Peer, and the author of that great work, "The Lives of the Lord Chancellors." If it was right for Mr. Mitchell to advocate Irishmen for Irish offices, when in his own country, why is it wrong for Americans to advocate Americans for American offices in this country? The Young Ireland party also has secret societies and clubs, and Mr. Mitchell was a member of one of them, the 82 club.

Whether he was a Ribbon man (another secret political society) we know not, but the Ribbon societies were the allies of the Irish party. As to the exclusiveness of the American party, it is notorious that nearly every office in Ireland, from the highest to the lowest, is filled by a native of that country.—*Cin. Gaz.*

Wool and Woollens.

Poor as we are—hard as the times are acknowledged to be, we cannot afford to do our own work, raise our own wool, or make our own clothes. We have too much corn and cotton to raise, too much whiskey to distill, too many politicians to serve, and our lands are too cheap and too rich to be fully and thoroughly improved. We permit strangers not only to pull the wool over our eyes but our shoulders. To come to figures we consume annually in this country, nearly 200,000,000 lb of wool, and of this, according to the census of 1850 only 52,789,174 lb were produced within our own limits. The remainder, bought and paid for, estimating last year's product at 69,000,000 lb, we have the following statement of the consumption of 1850:

Wool grown in the United States, lb.	60,000,000
Wool imported from the States, lb.	21,595,079
Imported in woaden fabrics, lb.	112,142,000

The imports of Wool in made fabrics for the year ending June 30, 1854, show that an increase upon the year above mentioned of 20,000,000 lb, while the receipts of Wool in the raw state have declined. Now cannot our farmers turn their attention to the improved breeds of sheep with profit? The manufacturers are already talking of petitions to obtain a removal of duties but if this were done, the finer varieties would be but slightly effected. There are a thousand hills in Kentucky and Indiana, and other portions of the West, which, as well as the lighter level lands, would afford abundant pasturage. It must be remembered that the short mild winters render the expense of sheep growing in these latitudes far less than among the Green and White mountains of Vermont and New Hampshire.

How FALLING—HENRY A. WISE used to declare, in thunder tones, that "Gen. Jackson was a Tyrant, a Dictator, and a Tyrant." In Congress and out of it, he was the open, constant, and bitter denouncer of the men and measures of the Jackson era. No man did more to rouse the country to the shameful corruptions of the Jackson, Van Buren dynasty.

And yet the Democracy of Virginia have nominated this same Wise as their candidate for Governor. They have so far lost their respect and veneration for Jackson, as to bestow their best gifts upon his fiercest reviler. To this has the reverence for the Hero of New Orleans fallen! Has the world ever seen a parallel case?—*O. S. Journal.*

RAILROAD MEETING.

Pursuant to adjournment of a former meeting, a number of the citizens of town and vicinity assembled on Saturday last, at the office of the Probate Judge.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Your Committee have considered the subjects referred to them, and report that they are unanimously of opinion that the citizens of St. Clairsville and its vicinity, in subscribing stock to the proposed Road, considering the present questions as to its Route, should subscribe their stock upon conditions that the road is located and constructed over the North boundary line of said Town, and the South boundary line of the farm of Robt. M. Wilkins.

2nd That the money paid on account of said stock, shall be paid out by the company on contracts for construction of said Road in Belmont County.

3rd. The subscription shall not be delivered to the Company, nor binding upon the stockholders, until such committee as shall be appointed by the subscribing stockholders, or a majority of stock, for that purpose, or a majority of them shall be well satisfied that said Road will ultimately and within a reasonable time, be completed.

4th. That the said Company shall agree to build a suitable station House at the St. Clairsville summit, for the accommodation of the Travelling Public. Your committee have had other propositions which they think are embraced within the terms of the reference, upon which they have come to no conclusion. They have thought better that those propositions should be referred to a standing committee, to be appointed by this meeting. There are various interests in different places, to be affected by them, and we think those representing such interests should be consulted. We advise that consultation and co-operation be secured with the stockholders of the City of Wheeling, Bridgeport, Uniontown, and Flushing, and that the importance and propriety of constructing the said Road, beginning at the Eastern Terminus in Belmont County, be submitted for the action of said meeting, in consultation and co-operation. We recommend to this meeting, the appointment of a large committee of Property Holders in whom you have confidence.

This committee, we think, should be permanent, and should have power to fill vacancies in its own body, except in cases of temporary absence of members. That one third of the whole number should be a quorum, and that a majority of the quorum should have power to decide all questions, except that they shall not have power to deliver the stock subscription to the Rail Road Companies—that is to be done alone, by the special Committee as mentioned in the 3rd proposition above.

The gentlemen named below were appointed to perform the duties of the committee named in the fourth proposition.

Judge Cowen,	Hon. B. Ruggles,
Judge Alexander,	John Taggart,
Judge Carothers,	John Crow,
J. E. Grove,	H. McGarney,
Wm. Booker,	Q. M. Wilkins,
Gen. Weir,	Robt. Thompson,
D. Peck,	Lewis Sutton,
S. Bentley,	R. B. Ryan,
Dr. Alexander,	Abner Lodge,
T. H. Genin,	Robt. Thompson,
Thom. Thoburn,	

This committee will meet at the Probate Judges' office, on SATURDAY, the 17th inst.

JAMES WEIR, Pres't.

S. GRESSINGER, Sec'y.

Promised Exposure of Mormonism.

The Boston Times publishes a letter dated at Chicago, and purporting to be written by one of Brigham Young's "spiritual wives," who has become disgusted with Mormonism, and abandoned her lord with the design of showing up the mysteries of the system to which she has been a victim. The Times states that the letter comes to it from a responsible source. The writer of the letter says her parents became followers of the celebrated Joe Smith at an early day, and emigrated to Nauvoo. After the death of Smith and the driving of his followers from their settlement, there was contention for the leadership in the Church, and a part joined Colonel White and moved with him to Texas. Young obtained the leadership of those who settled in the valley of Salt Lake. His disgusted "wife" now writes:

Colonel White is a worthy man compared with our great, or rather notorious Bigham Young, notwithstanding he has been for the last three years my lawful husband, that is, according to their laws and rules. But for the last twelve months I have seen enough to satisfy me; for what I don't know about Mormonism is not worth knowing. They have secret plots and objects which they mean to accomplish. They ensure the government for not protecting them in all their hellish works. For all this they mean to have satisfaction.

My object in writing this is to warn my friends to beware of the false prophets who are daily sent out from the Great Salt City to deceive the people. It is my intention to travel through the United States and visit all the principal cities, and lecture on this great and important subject, to caution all young people who should be so unfortunate as to be led upon the ungodly trap! Beware!

In Boston I shall deliver my first lecture, as that is my native city. I have one young lady in company, who also left the Mormonism with me. She has renounced the doctrines, and will help me in my lectures. We shall both be present, and show Mormonism in its true colors, which you never have had in your enlightened State. Had it been represented in its true light, and its object told, there would not have been a follower left in sweet New England to join such a set of impostors, for I can tell them nothing else, knowing them to be such.

IOWA SENATOR ELECT.—We are happy to announce that the Legislature of Iowa has elected James Harlan, Republican, to the United States Senate. Mr. Harlan is a professor in Mt. Pleasant College, and is a man of decided ability. The Nebraska men abandoned their man Dodge, and voted for Cook, a silver gray Waig. But it did not prevail. This is the first fruit of the great uprising of the people of the free States.

We shall also elect Senators in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, &c. The good time is fast coming.

[O. S. Journal.]

How to Make Know Nothings.

John Mitchell is fast making himself notorious. If he was never any wiser than he appears to be at the present time, it is certainly no wonder that he totally failed to accomplish any good for his native land.

In a late number of the "Citizen," the Irish paper established by him in New-York, he essays to give advice to the Irish companies in Massachusetts, that have been disbanded by order of the Governor of that State. We copy the following extracts from it that our people may see the folly and recklessness of this man:

For every market given in to the State Army, let there be 20 PURCHASERS FORWORTH; let independent companies be formed, thrice as numerous as the disbanded corps—there are no Arms Acts yet—and let EVERY "FOREIGNER" BE DRILLED AND TRAINED, AND HAVE HIS ARMS ALWAYS READY. For you may be very sure (having some experience in that matter) that those who begin by disarming you, mean to do you mischief.

Be careful not to trundle in the smallest particular to American prejudices. Yield NOT A SINGLE JOE OF YOUR OWN; FOR YOU HAVE AS GOOD A RIGHT TO YOUR FREEDOMS AS THEY. DO NOT, BY ANY MEANS, SUFFER GARDNER'S BIBLE (the Protestant Bible) TO BE THROWN DOWN YOUR THROATS. Do not abandon your post, or renounce your functions, as citizens or soldiers, but after resort to the last and highest tribunal of law open to you; keep the Peace; attempt no "demonstrations;" discourage drunkenness, and STAND TO YOUR ARMS.

It is hardly to be conceived that the madness of faction and the intolerance of race, will proceed to such a length as to disarm independent companies, or